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to Middlesborough and return for \$10.20, good to return until Nov. 23. Here is an opportunity of which all, the investor, storekeeper, mechanic and laborer should take advantage. The natural resources of this "wonderful city of the South" are many. The supply of timber, coal, iron ore, lead ore, clays of all kinds, cement rock, marble, sandstone etc., seems inexhaustible and has attracted million s | medicine, and when Frazier refused he dollars of capital, which is being employed in their development. Enough furances and factories are in cenrse of construction to give employment to over eight thousand men. Newspaper space will

not allow of anything like an adequate description. Do not miss this grand chance to visit the place and satisfy yourself of the future of Middlesborough For any further information call at our City Ticket Office, corner of Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or address H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL Will be sent to any address for

82 PER ANNUM.

INVESTIGATING THE HORROR

Little Doubt that the Grand Jury Will Indict Attendant Wood for Murder.

Hannon Has Considerable More to Tell, and a Second Autopsy Is to Be Held on the Remains of Jay Blount.

The Expose Has Revived Talk of the Abbott Mystery at the Central Asylum.

Marks of Violence and Blood Clots on the Victim's Body That Belied the Cause of Death Given by the Authorities.

WOOD TO BE INDICTED. Charged with Murder in the Second Degree

-Wells Weakens in Fright.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 31.-There is no possible room for doubt but that an indictment will be returned against J. A. Wood, who is under arrest here charged with the murder of Jay Blount in the Eastern Hospital for the Insane. The grand jury is still in session, and it is only a question of time until a formal charge will be tiled against Wood. His attorney, Mr. Robbins, conceded, this morning, that his client cannot escape indictment. "In view of the facts which have come to my knowledge," he said to a Journal reporter to-day, "I do not see how an indictment against Wood can be avoided. It is certain that Mr. Blount was injured severely, and, from the evidence that Prosecutor Jackson had to offer before the grand jury, I think only one conclusion can be drawn. Mr. Jackson himself told me that he thought an indictment would be returned, and he is a man that usually knows what he is talking

"Your client still refuses to talk, does he?"
Mr. Robbins was asked. "Yes; he will not say anything yet, and in following our advice in that respect he is doing a very wise thing. Of course, we presume Mr. Wood to be an innocent man until he is proved guilty. But silence is the best policy for any man, innocent or guilty, who stands in his position."

If the grand jurors follow the course

which public sentiment here would take they will return indictments against attendants Wood, Peterson, Tomkins and Marsh, and Dr. Druley. In fact, it is the general opinion among the citizens here that this will be done before many days. Dr. Bowles was before the grand jury today, and it is believed by many that the indictment against Wood will be returned o-morrow evening.
The statement of Dr. Wells, as published

in the Journal of to-day, has had the effect of arousing public indignation against Wood to a high pitch. It was as follows: "I am convinced that Mr. Blount died from injuries that were inflicted by attendant and I am equally certain Mr. Wood's treatment was uncalled for and not justified by any opposition on the part of Blount." This is the exact language as it was dictated to a Journal reporter, and comes from authority that cannot possibly be ques-tioned. Dr. Wells was seen by the reporter this morning, and asked if he was willing to give his reasons for making the charge against Wood. "I am not at liberty," he replied. "to say anything, as I am still in the hands of the grand jury." Dr. Wells said to-day: "My individual opinion is one of doubt.
When the case was first brought to my knowledge there was no doubt in my mind of Wood's innocence of any criminal conduct, but in the light of recent investiga-tion I am in doubt. Mr. Wood has always seemed to me a perfect gentleman. He has kept his wards neat and clean, and has had good control of the patients who were under his control so far as I have ever known. He has always been kind except in this one case. There were some things about Mr. Wood, I confess, which I did not like, but I don't care to point them out

THOSE ATTENDANTS FROM THE CENTRAL. "Did you know that you employed attendants who were discharged from the Central hospital, at Indianapolis, for cruelty

"I did not. Alonzo Calvin, who is now in my employ, came from the Central hos-pital, but I did not know of it at the time. He furnished a letter of recommendation from Senator Voorhees, and so far as I knew he was a good man. His brother, I understand, is under a cloud, but as for him I do not know anything against him. Edward Harrel is another who came from the Central hospital. He brought letters from the president of the board of trustees there and has never given me cause for complaint. Miss Mintie Hall, also from Indianapolis, brought good letters, too."
Dr. Weils seemed to be slightly worried over the publicity given to his statements. An hour after the above interview took place he took the trouble to telephone to the Journal reporter from the asylum. He had gone direct to Prosecutor Jackson and held a short conference with him. "After again reading the article in to-day's Jour-nal," he said, "I wish to say that it misrep-

"Make an affidavit to that effect, will von?" he was asked. "Well," he replied after some hesitation. "no, I could not do that." If Dr. Weils should make such an affidavit there are persons here who would file counter-affidavits charging him with per-

H. D. Birch, of this city, had a talk with Dr. Wells shortly after the news of Blount's horrible death reached the people here. "He made a statement then," said he to the reporter to-day. "that was similar to that printed in to-day's Journal. I asked him if he thought Wood was responsible for the killing, and he replied, 'It is my impression that Wood is responsible for the marks on Blount's body. On investigation there was no evidence that would prove this directly, but my impressions were such that I did not want Wood about the institution any longer."

THERE IS MUCH MORE TO TELL.

Mr. Hannan, the prosecuting witness, 18 still in the city. "There is a great deal that hasn't been told yet," he said this morning. "Of course, I can't say much, as I may be called before the grand jury again. But the public don't know all that is being done at the hospital. And I ought to know if any one ought. There was one patient in Wards A and B that was so ernelly treated one night that he could be heard a long distance away calling for help. And in the same ward where Blount was killed another man was brutally punished. He was found in bed one morning with his head all bruised and blood pouring from one ear. He died and was hurriedly buried on the grounds. When his people heard of it, though, they came to the asylum and took the corpse back home. There was another instance, too, in the case of a man named Frazer, from Rush ville. He was an opium-eater, and was under the care of John Peterson, an attend ant. Peterson tried to get him to take some and forced him to take the medicine." This man Peterson is wholly unfit for the position which he now holds. He has al-

records in the city marshal's office show where he was fined \$5 and costs on Dec. 15, 1886, for vagrancy. In default of payment be went to jail for tendays. The board of trustees met this afternoon, but their transactions are all kept secret Pierre Gray denies the statement that Senator Yoorhees has been retained as counsel in the case. Mr. Nicholson was hastily summoned before the board at midnight last night to testify in regard to the alleged acts of cruelty toward Lottie Johnson and Mary Wienman. This morning President Koontz,

ways been a man of little ambition and the

of the trustees, sent the following telegram to Secretary Johnson, of the State Board of Charities, at Indianapolis: Alexander Johnson:

The article from Muncle in the Indianapolis News of yesterday, headed "Serious Accusa-tion," is absolutely false, and is the first intima-tion or knowledge that the trustees have had of any such charges. The trustees are now in session, and request an immediate investigation by your board to ascertain the facts.

G. W. KOONTZ. The people of Richmond will be glad to see the State Board of Charities take the matter in hand, as the trustees' investigation so far has been more for effect, it seems, than to really aid the Wayne county anthonicies.

Prosecutor Jackson telegraphed to Muncie, to-night, ordering the body of Jay Blount to be again exhumed and a second autopsy held. He will have every organ of the body carefully examined in order to show that death resulted from no other cause than the blows which the dead man received from attendant Wood. This he will have done in order to avoid any loop-hole through which the defense might attempt to escape conviction when the case is tried. The prosecutor and grand jurors maintain a very confident air, and the fate of Wood is practically settled. It is reported here tonight on good authority that an indictment will be returned against him to-morrow afternoon charging him with murder in the second degree. second degree.

SOME OF THE ATTENDANTS.

Several of Those at Richmond Had Formerly Been at the Central Asylum. Among the attendants at the Eastern hospital are a number who have seen service at the Central hospital, west of this city. Miss Mintie Hall, an attendant, was from Jefferson county. She had been at the Central hospital s year or more, and resigned June 14, 1890.

Edward Harrell, another attendant who obtained service in the Eastern hospital, tal, a school-teacher in Shelby county, and resigned to resume his pedagogic duties. Afterwards he wanted to return to the Central hospital, but was informed that there was

no place for him. Alonzo Calvin, attendant, was discharged from the Central hospital on Nov. 30, 1889, the reason given being that a reduction of the force was desired. He had been in the institution as an attendant about two years, and came there from Johnson county. There are other attendants at the East ern hospital who have seen service at the Central hospital whose records at that institution were by no means as good as those above given. Several of them should have been dismissed who were allowed to

The murder at the Eastern hospital and the disclosures that have followed as to the manner in which that institution is conducted have created such a distrust through Eastern Indiana that no new patients will be sent there for some time. Meanwhile the relatives and friends of patients are trying to get the unfortunates out of that hospital, and applications are numerous for admissions at the Central hospital, which already has more patients than it should have.

WAS LAWSON ABBOT MURDERED? Violent Death of a Patient in the Central Asy lum Never Satisfactorily Explained.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKLIN, Ind., Oct. 31 .- The accounts of the awful murder of Jay Blount in th hospital for insane at Richmond have made a profound impression here, not only because of its brutality and the immediate circumstances which are responsible for the murder, but more especially because of the fact that a citizen of Johnson county came to his death in February, 1889, in the hospital at Indianapolis, under very similar circumstances, at least circumstances which led the friends of Lawson Abbott to believe that his death was the result of violence inflicted upon him in the hospital. The circumstances, as gathered from the investigation and the appearance of the body, were as follows:

Lawson Abbott was a farmer of this county, a quiet citizen. He developed religious insanity. He was sent to the hospital for insane at Indianapolis on Sunday, Feb. 3, 1889. On the next Wednesday morning a telegram was received here by his family physician, Dr. P. W. Payne, that Abbott was dead. Superintendent Galbraith had reported on Tuesday afternoon that Abbott was doing well. Before the corpse arrived word was received from the hospital au-thorities that Abbott's body had been prepared all ready for interment.

But no satisfactory statement could be obtained from the anthorities as to the im mediate cause of Abbott's death, and sus picion was aroused. The authorities, as in Blount's case, attributed death to heart failure. At a post-mortem, conducted by Coroner Jones, assisted by Doctors P. W. Payne, Carl Payne, L. E. Ott and T. C. Donnell, the following conditions were dis-

WHAT THE AUTOPSY SHOWED. Evidences of violence were on almost every part of the body. Dark bruises were above and below the left eye. There were marked discolorations on the chest and there were adhesions of blood in the muscles of the chest. One arm and one leg were black with bruises, and one knuckle was off almost to the bone. The severest wound was on the head, near the top, and looked as if made by a sharp-cornered instrument. It was two and a half inches long and nearly a quarter of an inch in width. Under the scalp was a heavy clot of blood and on the brain immediately under the skull were bloody adhesions which evidentiy came from a blow. The heart and lungs were found in normal condition, especially the heart. The physicians all agreed in a written statement that Lawson Abbott died from violence received in the hospital for insane at Indianapolis. Coroner Jones's verdict did not exonerate the hospital management, as was expected, but he gave it as his uncertain opinion that Abbott "is supposed to have died of asphyxia." The conditions of the body were wholly different from those reported by the hospital authorities.

TESTIMONY OF THE ATTENDANTS. Dr. Galbraith's evidence was that he gave Abbott no medicine except a dose of salts on Monday, although all the attendants testified that Abbott was noisy at times violent. On Monafternoon, so the attendants testified that it became absolutely necessary to take Abbott to the bath-room They said that he was then violent and tried to drown himself, and accounted for the bruises on his body by saying that he struck himself against the tub and a barber-chair. None of them admitted baying seen the wound on the head. Dr. Thomas said: "No one can predict with entire uncertainty as to the cause of death of Lawson Abbott." The testimony showed that Abbott was not able to move himself after the bath, and he lingered almost fortyeight hours. There is a positive conviction here that Lawson Abbott was murdered. At the very time the autopsy was being held, on Feb. 8, 1889, the Democratic Repre-sentatives in the Indiana House voted solidly, with one exception, to suppress an investigation of the management, or mismanagement, rather, of the Indianapolis hospital.

Lottery Law Leads to a Damage Suit. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 31 .- Followng his proceeding of yesterday, Postmaster Ritchie again threw out of the mail the Leavenworth Times of this morning. The paper was unmailable to-day because it reprinted the list of the fair raffles in giving an account of the postmaster's action. Postmaster-general Wanamaker sustains Postmaster Ritchie, and in reply to his telegram of inquiry simply wired: "Unmailable." This afternoon suit was filed by the Times in the District Court against Post-master Ritchie for \$10,000 damages. The claim is made that no law can torbid an American newspaper to print the news.

Two Women Killed at a Crossing. NEWARK, O., Oct. 31.—To-day, Mrs. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Mead, at-

REPUBLICANS URGED TO DUTY

Address by the Congressional Committee to the Voters of the Country.

Democracy Prepared to Commit Outrageous Frauds in the Southand Elsewhere to Capture the Fifty-Second Congress.

Every Republican Asked to Go to the Polls Next Tuesday and Cast His Vote.

Campaign Ever Witnessed Be Rebuked and Free Trade Be Defeated.

Only by United Effort Can the Most Dishones

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- The Republican congressional committee has issued the following address:

"The Republican congressional committee desires to say a word or two to the people, and more especially to those who believe generally in Republican principles, concerning the elections for members of the Fiftysecond Congress, which will occur next Tuesday. This has been an extraordinary campaign. When it began the Democratic leaders were overflowing with confidence. They boasted that their majority would be at least one hundred. This confidence was, prior to his service at the Central hospi- | did not rest on altogether flimsy grounds. There were twenty-six districts in the South in which the Republican party had a clear majority of from one to ten thousand and over two years ago, the electoral machinery of which the Democracy held absolute control. From each of these districts the Democratic Congressmen were then returned by a process which can only be properly described as a downright steal. Recent gerrymanders in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Indiana were relied upon as a second source of illicit gain. In the States the boundaries of nineteen districts had been so altered as to wipe out Republican majorities and to create Democratic majorities in their stead. Thus from forty-five districts properly Republican our opponents caculated to extract by theft and sharp practice forty-five Democratic Representatives. Their scheme rendered voting superfluous and the popular will impotent. These were the chief features of their campaign. Supplementary to them, however, was another not less infamous. It was a grand conspiracy to raise the values of all the necessaries of life and to charge that inflation to the new Republican tariff bill. In order to enjoy the spoils of office they undertook to create a condition of the market whereby the people would be shamelessly swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"This conspiracy has failed, and its failure has doomed the Democratic party to defeat in next Tuesday's elections. The manufacturers and merchants of America were too wise and too honest for the sake of temporary gains to allow themselves to serve as the tool of the Democratic party in inflicting upon the people such a colossal outrage. It is the reaction against this conspiracy that has confirmed to the Republican party its title to public confidence. The people bave found that the Democracy, through its various agents on the stump and in the public press, was lying to them about the new tariff bill, its provisions and its effects, and they have been studying the bill for themselves. They have found that the principles which gov erned its construction are those, and only those, to which the country is indebted for the unparalleled prosperity it has been enjoying since the war. They have found that the new law simply extends these principles to industries to which they have not heretofore applied, withdrawing from the dutiable list practically everything that we cannot largely produce with our own resources. The people have discovered that the new law is not going to cause a rise in prices, or any business disturbance, and they perceive that it is going to create larger and better markets for our farmers. to build up many new industries, to give employment to thousands of workmen now idle or insufficiently occupied, and to maintain the present high rate of American

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC VOTE MEANS. "We urge the people to consider care fully the significance of a vote next Tuesday in favor of a Democratic candidate for Congress. Above everything else, it wil mean that the man who casts it wishes another season of tariff legislation, another period of commercial unrest and financial anxiety. It will mean that the man who casts it justifies the theft of twenty-six Republican seats by the Democratic managers in the South. It will mean that he approves a party whose representatives at-tempt to exercise, by absenting themselves from their seats and by refusing to perform their duty, more power in legislation than they would be able to exercise by remaining in their seats and by performing their duty. It will mean that he approves of rules under which it is possible for a mi-nority in Congress to block all legislation and to prevent the transaction of any other business than that particular business they favor and desire. These are the main issues that are to be decided by the votes that are cast throughout the United States next Tuesday.

"No Republican can afford, as he values his principles, as he hopes for the wellof his country, to neglect duty of voting. If that duty is properly performed the boasted Democratic majority of one hun-dred will dwindle into a feeble and incompetent minority. The Republicans can have the next House if they will take it. They have only to go to the polls and vote. The penalty of carelessness and indifference will be a heavy one. The reward of vigilance and action will be a prosperity surpassing even that which has long been, and is still, the wonder, the admiration and the envy of the civilized world. "JAMES J. BELDEN, Chairman.

"THOMAS H. CARTER, Secretary."

ANOTHER AIR SHIP.

A Chicago Inventor Who Thinks He Has Solved the Problem of Aerial Navigation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Fred N. Atwood, of

this city, has invented an air ship with which he claims he will be able to travel at the rate of seventy miles an hour. A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized to build and test it. The ship he has invented and the principles he has patented differ from all others yet invented. The ship itself resembles most of the others built. It is cigar-shaped and has to be local in its nature, and involves a big cabin hung closely under it. Huge tanks are to contain hydrogen gas, which is to be partially used in lifting the ship from the ground. Three engines are to be inside the cabin operating seven big fan wheels. These wheels look like those on wind-mills in the country. Three of these wheels are propellers. One is hung under the bow and one under the stern, arranged tempted to cross the track of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in a buggy, when they were run into by train No. 21, which was several hours late. The engine struck the buggy midway, hurling the occupants a long distance and killing them instantly.

of the ship. The idea is to run these wheels 1,000 revolutions a minute and thus force a column of air out of the cylinders, creating a vacuum. The air rushing back toward the open cylinder will elevate the ship. Each wheel, the inventor estimates, has a lifting power of four tons. The ship itself will weigh but 23,000 or 30,000 pounds, and will have four wheels each beginning. will have four wheels, each having power to lift four tons, and with the auxiliary assistance of the hydrogen gas Mr. Atwood thinks he can lift the ship. Once elevated it is an easy thing to propel it. All about the ship is a perfectly smooth plane, a deck having a surface of 100,000 square feet. This alone would scale theair in an oblique direction up or down, like a kite. The ship will be built of aluminium, the lightest metal known. It will be 305 feet long, 50 feet high and 50 feet wide. The hydrogen gas will be manufactured on board the ship. Steam will be the motive power and gas the fuel. The engines are strong and light, and especially constructed. The ship will cost about \$30,000, and will be built immedi-

CLEVELAND TO THE RESCUE

Grover Endeavors to Cheer Wavering Democracy by a Newspaper Interview.

He Thinks Free Trade Will Win Some Other Time if Not Now-Democratic Press Applauded for Its Many Tariff Falsehoods.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31 .- The Argus will publish to-morrow the following interview with ex-President Cleveland on the political situation, sent to it by its New York

"Of course, it is needless for me to express the interest I feel in the elections now pending, though I have sometimes feared that my repeated and enforced declination of invitations to visit different localities and address political meetings might be construed as indicating a lack of sympathy with the fortunes of the excellent candidates in the Democratic field. I am sure there never was a public question discussed more thoroughly and more intelligently than has been the subject of tariff reform by its Democratic advocates. This may, perhaps, suggest that if the Democratic position on this issue is the correct one, there should be immediate and ready acquiescence on the part of the people. But the judgment of our countrymen has been so trammeled, and their percentions have been so clouded by prejudice and ap-peals to self-interest, that their apprehen-

sion of the true province of our government has been distorted, and they have for years been led to believe that the conduct of public affairs might properly minister to their profit, not by securing general pros-perity founded on principle, but by giving a direct advantage to certain classes. There can be no advance in tariff reform where these ideas prevail. "It is certainly true that in such a selfish operation the interests of some of the peo-ple must be neglected. Protests on the part of these have been stifled by the most arrant deception and cajolery. At last, however, these neglected ones are aroused and, in spite of the clouds of misrepresentation and delusion which surround them,

they begin to see the light. Our agriculturists and others whose interests have been disregarded, while advantages have been accorded to a favored few, are not to be much longer deceived. They are discovering, more and more clearly, that their toil and uncomplaining labor, which should have added to their own comfort and prosperity, have been diverted to the aggrandizement of others, while they have constantly grown poorer. They fail to see in the accumulation of vast fortunes, under such conditions, any compensation for their discouraging labor, or for their forced and pinching economy. They will not always be silent, but will naturally and inevitably demand the justice to all and favor to none which our institutions prom-"I am confident that we shall secure a majority in the next House of Represent atives. Our success may not be so sweep ing and decisive as many of our sanguine friends anticipate, but it will be safe and substantial. I cannot forget how labori

ously a reform moves which must break through selfish interests strongly in trenched and unscrupulously asserted, and which must overcome abuses long suffered and arrogantly maintained. I believe that all our gains must be the result of hard struggle against these odds. It is not, how-ever, possible that the complete triumph of the people's cause can be much longer de-layed. The effective inculcation of wholesome doctrine which characterizes the Democratic press, the thorough discussion going on in every part of the country, the undisguised schemes of the Republican through reck less enactments which stifle the results of the people's suffrage, its brutal methods of legislation, and, above all, the positive distress daily threatening our people's homes under the operation of a new and iniquitious tariff law-a law which not only enhances the cost of the necessaries of life, but fosters the extortions of trusts and combinations-make certain the advent of a freer, better time and the ascendancy of true Democracy. "Whatever the near result may be, I am not at all afraid that the zeal of the party will flag, or that discouragement will in the least dampen its ardor or lessen its aggressiveness. The Democratic party is thoroughly united and has planted itself on Democratic principles. It will not abandon its sacred cause, but will continue the warfare until it actieves complete success. The party that knew no discourage-

ment in 1888 will not waver or falter in Progress on the Nicaragua Canal. St. Louis, Oct. 31.-Max Reeber, a mem ber of the engineering staff of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, is in the city on leave of absence. He says that the work upon the canal from the entrance at Greytown has progressed into the interior about thirteen and one-half miles to what is known as the divide cut. A railroad running ten miles into the country has been built by the company from Greytown through the swamps to the divide cut for transporting its men and material. It built entirely upon corduroy pontoons of felled tree logs. The work at the rock di-vide cut is the most difficult of all, as it is through solid rock. The remainder of the construction will be comparatively easy to the Pacific coast, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The canal will be completed and open for traffic in the next four years.

That Mexican Yarn Again Denied. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 31.—The report printed in the United States that Mexico had passed a bill levying increased duties on American live stock is untrue. The same duties are now in vogue as have been for the past year. It is possible that in the present revision of the tariff duties may be raised, but due notice will be given by the government to all shippers, and time to meet the change. Some dealers expect that increased duties will be placed on horned cattle, but none on hogs, as Mexico needs them and cannot produce them.

Governor Hill Asks for a Recount, ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Governor Hill to-day mailed a letter to Secretary Noble asking that a new census of New York city be taken. In it he notes the difference be census, and says that as all the estimates are based upon fair standards of comparison they confirm the general accuracy of the latter, the question of a recount ceases seriously the rights of the State and perhaps in future the political control of the

Cincinnati's New Board Sworn In. CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—At Columbus, to-day, in the case of Louis Reemelin et al. against Mayor Mosby, of this city, the Su-preme Court overruled the motion for leave to file petition in error to the Superior Court of Cincinnati, holding that "the so that they can turn any way like a rudder. Four huge wheels are to be used in elevating the ship. These are twelve feet in diameter and have sixteen blades, each blade ten square feet in surface. The wheels revolve in board will institute quo warranto proceed-

COST OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Gen. Coburn Demonstrates that It Cannot Be Measured by Money Alone.

Wounds, Bruises, Broken Bones, Scars, Gashes, Cries of Anguish, Despair and Death Go

to Make Up the Terrible Account.

Congressman Cheadle Given an Ovation by the Grateful People of Lafayette.

Republican Orators All Over Indiana Greeted with Great and Enthusiastic Crowds -Cannon Is Surely Safe.

STATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS. Scathing Rebuke of Democratic Cruelty and Mismanagement by General Coburn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CAMBRIDGE CITY, Oct. 31 .- Gen. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, made an eloquent address to a large and enthusiastic audience here last night. In speaking of the asylum horror at Richmond General Coburn said:

You employ men and women at good salaries and wages to make the unfortunate inmates of and wages to make the unfortunate inmates of the lunatic asylums comfortable. You intend to provide excellent food, raiment, lodging, medical attendance and nursing for them all—the notay, the wild, the outbreaking, as well as the quiet, the stupid, the silent and broken-down and weary in spirit. You employ physicians and nurses to be kind, patient, gentle, and, above all things, humane. You pay for waterfulness, pathings, humane. You pay for watchfulness, patience and sympathy in giving constant and ready relief, hight and day. You erect palatial residences, with every modern convenience, for these your wards. You try to make their hospital a Christian home. What do you get for your outlay? Cruelty, brutality, ferocity, wounds, bruises, broken bones, scars, gashes, cries of anguish, calls for mercy, groans, tears, despair, death. These things are the result of your efforts to carry on a benevolent institution at Richmond. They are the legitimate result of the partisan management of such institutions. The recent morder only illustrates, with fierce intensity. marder only illustrates, with fierce intensity

the gross defects of this system. The slow poisons dealt out, year after year, at the tables of our insane hospital here, in times past, in the shape of putrid and diseased meat, maggety butter, inferior bread, cheap syrup, skimmed and well-watered milk have had their victims doomed to misery, cursed with diseases, broken in health, tottering to the grave. All done to pay a set of scoundrels for political services, at prices that called for the best provisions, and the kindest treament, and the gentlest sympathy. The Republicans in every paper they controlled in the State and from the mouth of every speaker on the stump, year after year, campaign after campaign, have pleaded for a re-form—have pointed out the cruel wrongs—have called upon all good men to stop, in the name of humanity and common decency, in vain. The State Republican conventions have loudly proclaimed their condemnation of these infamous practices, and placed upon the party flag the incessant and uncompromising demand for a management based upon an intelligent and non-

It is an issue of this campaign, it was an issue of the last campaign, and will be an issue in the next, and the next, until reform comes. And partisan newspapers like the Sentinel and News cannot scoff at and sneer down the loud, energetic and perpetual demand of the Republican party for a fair, humane, kind a A intelligent management of our benevolent institutions. It does not arise out of this murder, but out of a multitude of wrongs and crimes, piled up year after year, till they smell to heaven. Republicans will not be still because it is before the election, as these papers suggest. Now is the time to cry out and spare not. We want a Republican Legislature to take hold of this business with a strong, skillful and unsparing hand.

OVATION TO MR. CHEADLE. The People of Lafayette Appreciate His Work

in Their Behalf.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Oct. 31. - Hon. Joseph B. Cheadle was tendered a magnificent reception at the opera-house to-night, a testimonial in his honor participated in alike by Democrats and Republicans as a means of expressing their gratefulness to him for his efforts in behalf of a public building for this city. Hon. Dewitt Wallace presided and introduced the speaker in a very felicitous manner. Mr. Cheadle spoke for about an hour and a half, reviewing the work done by the last Congress and discussing at length the McKinley bill, claiming that it was the wisest industrial measure ever formulated into law in this conntry since the formation of the government. He challenged the Democrats save that of tin on which there was an increase of duty, and he laughingly said that while the unhappy Democrats were groaning under the additional cost of one-fifth of one cent on a tin-cup, the people of the entire country were rejoicing in a relief from the tax of \$57,1 0,000 on sugar alone. He predicted that within five years tin-cups would be selling two for five cents instead of one, as at present, and declared that if, at the end of the five years, the statistics did not prove the wisdom of protection the tin interests be would admit that the whole system of protection was wrong. Mr. Cheadle referred to the pension legislation and his remarks were loudly applauded, a large part of his audience being old soldiers. He urged his hearers to stamp the Republican ticket in but one place, and that at the head, and then "Let er go, Gallagher." After his remarks Hon. Daniel Waugh, Republican candidate for Congress, was introduced, but he excused himself from speech-making. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Cheadle for his labors in behalf of a public building, the entire audience rising.

OTHER RALLIES IN INDIANA.

W. J. Durham Makes a Strong Appeal to His Fellow-Laborers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 81 .- Hon. W. J. Durham, of Seymour, Republican nomines in this district for Congress, addressed nearly five hundred voters at Lincoln League Hall to-night. The employes of the glass factory and iron-works attended in a body. It was the most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign. Mr. Durham addressed his remarks to the workingmen.

The opposition of the Democratic party to the principle of protection to American industries is a continued menace to the laboring, agricultural, commercial and business interests of our ural, commercial and business interests of our country, and I warn you, my friends who toil, to beware of the false doctrine of free trade as taught by the Democratic party. It is full of deceit and calculated only to bring us to the level of European cheap labor. If we must compete in the markets with Great Britain, with her poorly-paid labor, without this protection given us by the Republican party, it seems to me a self-evident proposition that we must work as cheap as they, and this means poorer houses, less clothing, less to eat, a lessening of opportunities to educate our children and a genopportunities to educate our children and a general dependency. Protection is the bulwark of American labor, the toiling millions. Uphold it and we will be prosperous; destroy it, and we enter at once into that downward course of despendency and despair, and become men with-

He charged the Democratic party with being false to the soldiers, and charged his tween the federal census and the municipal | opponent, Hon. Jason Brown, with treachery in voting for the Bynum amendment making pensions payable by direct taxa-

Mr. Townsend at Noblesville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Noblesville, Oct. 31 .- Hon. J. M. Townsend delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech at the court-house in this city last night, addressed specially to the colored voters, but abounding in wholesome truths for the consideration of all voters. In his speech he told in a vivid manner of some of the infamy heaped upon and outrages suffered by the negro voters of the South at the hands of the Southern leaders of the Democratic party. The local P hocratic managers attempted to break the force of Mr. Townsend's speech, and after his meeting had been well advertised they billed a speech for W. R. Myers for the same time